

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
GENEVA.

With a brief

DESCRIPTION
Of that CITY,

And several changes and
alterations it hath been
subject to from the first
foundation thereof untill
this present year, 1681.

L O N D O N.

Printed for *William Cadevin*, at the
Popes-head, in the *New-Exchange* in
the *Strand*. 1681.

3-

T O T H E
R E D E R.

Courteous Reader,

T*His Book was at first a Manuscript composed in Italian for the use of the present Great Duke of Florence by Signior Gregorio Leti the ingenious Author of the Cardinalismo and Nepotismo, from whom the Translator had it*

To the Reader.

it at Geneva. Some necessary occasions having called the Author lately into this Country, the Translator communicated to him his design of turning that Treatise into English, which he not only approved of, as knowing the value of the thing, but hath since added with his own hand some remarkable passages which conduce not a little to the accomplishment of the work, and are of so fresh

To the Reader.

fresh a date, as cannot as yet have been published by any other. So that, Reader, you have here within the narrow compass of so little a Treatise all that indeed can be said, or is necessary to be known concerning that so famed City and Republick.

Farewel.

C
po
So
th
wi
lec

th
lit
Tr
fro
na
ted
ere
rat

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
GENEVA, &c.

GENEVA, as appears by some *Antiquity*.
Chronicles of the Country of
Vaux, is one of the ancientest
Cities of *Europe*, being commonly sup-
posed to have been built by *Lemanus*,
Son of *Hercules*, the great King of
the *Gauls*, who gave the name like-
wise to the Lake *Lemane*, by many cal-
led the Lake of *Geneva*.

The first foundation of it was laid in
the year of the World 3994. upon a
little rising Hill covered with Juniper
Trees, called by the French *Genevriers*,
from whence it afterwards took the
name of *Geneura*; *Lemanus* having gran-
ted many Priviledges to the place, and
erected the same into a City incorpo-
rated with great immunities and free-

B

domes

The Present State

domes, prescrib'd them a Form of Government suitable to the Customes of those times.

Julius Caesar. In the time of *Julius Caesar* this City was of great renown, and by him called the Bulwork of *Helvetia*, and frontiere Town of the *Allobrogi*, which name at present it deserves more than ever.

Heliogabalus. When the eruption was made upon the *Swissers* in the year of God 230. by the Emperor *Heliogabalus*, *Geneva* was almost utterly destroyed by Fires but in the time of *Aurelian* the Emperour, about the year of Grace 270. it was by the command of the same Emperor rebuilt, who having bestowed many priviledges on those that came to repair it, commanded it for the future to be called *Aurelia*, but the Inhabitants could not easily banish from their minds the ancient name of *Geneva*, which to this day it holds, tho during the Life of *Aurelian*, they called it *Aurelia*.

Rebuilt. The Situation of this City is one of the pleasantest in *Europe*, being on the North side, washed by the Lake, and on the South adorned with a spacious Neigh-

Neighbouring Plain, reaching to the very Walls, and encompassed by two large Rivers, the *Rone* and the *Arue*.

This plain serves the Citizens for a place of diversion and Recreation: There they walk to take the Air, and refresh themselves in the delightful Gardens, which environ it, of which there is a great number. There likewise they train and exercise their Soldiers, and divert themselves at Play in a long Mall.

This Plain is commonly called the *Plain Palace*, and in a Corner thereof, where the *Arue* falls into the *Rone*, there is a spacious burying place for the dead. *Plain Palace.*
Burying-Place.

The Confines of *Geneva* are on the East, and South the Dutchy of *Savoy*, on the West the Country of *Gex* belonging to the King of *France*, and on the North side the Lake *Lemane*, and beyond that *Switzerland*: From the Steeple of *St. Peters Church*, which is a strong high Tower might have been seen formerly six (tho at present but five Principalities, the Spanish *Burgundy* being united to *France*) to wit, *Savoy*, *France*, the Spanish *Burgundy*, *Swit-*

The Present State

zerland, Sion, and Geneva, a thing so singular, as cannot be parall'd in the World.

Fortifications.

This City hath of a long time been walled, and indifferently well fortified; but since the year 1659. the Fortifications both within and without have been augmented with Bastions, half-Moons, and Bulwarks, at which they are still busily imployed, the Engineer of the Republick, an expert and skillful Artitt, daily assisting and over-seeing their work.

Hollanders:

In the year 1662. The States and other private Persons of the United Netherlands made a Present to the Republick of above thirty thousand Crowns, which Sum was applyed to the raising of a strong and regular Bulwork on the side of the Rone, whereon by Order of the Senate this Inscription was put,

*Oppugna oppugnantes me ex munificentia
Celsiss. Ordinum Fæderatorum Belgii, 1663.*

Bridges.

The City seems divided, because the Rone running through it maketh two Islands, that sustain four Bridges, two whercof which joyn to St. Gervase have houses

houses and shops upon them, but the other two that are united with the body of the City, since the fire in the year 1670. have been left open without any houses to cover them.

Before the Reformation there were *Fires.* many casual fires, sometimes in one, and sometimes in another part of the City; but since the year 1534 that the Reformation began, until 1670. by the grace of God and provident care of the Magistrates, the City remained free from any such accident, when on *Monday* the 17th. of *January* about twelve of the Clock at night a dreadful fire broke out upon one of the largest and most inhabited of the four Bridges, and burnt with so much force and rage, that in the space of three hours, tho the night was calm, without a breath of Wind stirring, the whole buildings, to the number of threescore and ten houses, were utterly consumed in the Conflagration, above an hundred and thirty Families deprived of habitation and a hundred Persons, Men, Women, and Children destroyed in the merciless flames; a dreadfull argument, that if the People could not escape with

The Present State

their Lives, they cou'd not save their Goods. The loss was reputed to amount to a French Million of Mony, and was the greater, because many substantial Merchants lived upon that Bridge. Many Collections were presently made throughout the City, for the relief of those poor People that were burnt out of all, and the Protestants of *Switzerland, Germany*, and other places gave seasonable instances of their Charity to the distressed upon that occasion.

*New-
Bridge.*

The Bridge is now rebuilt with most excellent Workmanship, but by Decree of the Senate no houses nor Shops are for the future to be built upon it, tho it be much stronger now than it was before, so that the City seems at present divided.

*Their Build-
ing.*

The Fabrick of their houses is not very considerable, the People having been alwayes more addicted to convenience than magnificence, so that we need say nothing but of their publick Structures, which are, the Town House, repaired and beautified since the Reformation, the Arsenal, five publick Granaries, the Mint and the Towers, two of which
stand

stand, one on each side of the New-Bridge.

The Ecclesiastick Fabricks are the *Ecclesiastick Buildings* four Churches, to wit, St. *Peters* the Cathedral, St. *Gervase*, St. *Magdalens*, and St. *Germans*, besides two little Chapels, where the Lectures of Theology, Greek Hebrew and Philosophy are held; and in the biggest of the two, preaching in high Dutch.

There is besides a Colledge built since the Reformation, containing Schools for the Youth that learn humanity, and houses for the Ministers and Professors.

There were heretofore most magnificent Buildings, both for the Regular and Secular Clergy, and especially the rich Abbey of St. *Victor*, the Abbot whereof was a Temporal Prince invested with many Jurisdictions.

In the great Hall of the Colledge is the Library, furnished with excellent Old Books. The Library Keeper is a Minister, who is to take care of it, and shew it to such Strangers as desire to see it.

Every day in the week there is preaching in two places (to wit) in the *Preaching* Church.

Churches of *St. Peter*, and *St. Gervase*, and thrice a week in *St. Magdalens*, but on *Sunday*, there are three Sermons at *St. Peters*, and as many at *St. Gervase's*, that is, two in the forenoon, and one in the afternoon; besides Catechizing at Noon in each of the said Churches. There is preaching twice every *Sunday* likewise at *St. Magdalens* in the Morning and Evening, with Catechizing at Noon. Every *Sunday* Morning, and *Wednesday* in the afternoon, there is a Sermon in High Dutch, and every *Thursday* in Italian.

St. Peters Church was in ancient times dedicated to *Apollo*, as is to be seen in some very old Inscriptions, several Cardinals and many Prelates of great Renown were buried in this Church when the Romish Religion flourished here; and since the Reformation in one of its Chappels, Anno 1628. was interred *Emilia* of *Nassau*, and sometime after the Princess her Sister, both Sisters to the Prince of *Orange*, *Emilia* being Wife to *Don Antonio* King of *Portugal*, who was banished by the Spaniards. In another Chappel lies the Body of the Duke of *Rohan* buried

ried in the year 1638 in a most magnificent Monument built by his Dutchels, who was laid there also near her Husband, in the year 1660 as their Son *Tancred* was in the Year 1661.

There are two Hospitals, the one *Hospital* within the City for releif of the Poor, not only of the Place, but likewise of all sorts of Strangers; and the other without the City in the Burying-place of the *Plain-Palace*, being a Pest-house for receiving of the infected in time of the Plague; when the Catholick Religion reigned here, there were seven Hospitals.

The Master of the Hospital continues *Master of* in place three years, but he is usually *the Hospital* confirmed by the Counsel of two hundred, who have the power of Election for the next three years, and this place, as being very profitable, is much fought after. He hath for his Assistants (who are the Governors of the Hospital) nine Laymen with a Minister and a Syndick, who is President in all Courts kept for the management of the Revenue of the Hospital.

When any one dies, the body is instantly veiwed by a Chirurgion appointed *Visiting of the dead.*

ted by the Senate for that purpose; and without this search it cannot be buried.

Burying.

The Dead are buried without any ceremonious Pomp, being accompanied to the Grave by few or many, according to the quality of the person, but there is no obligation upon any to be present unless invited.

Burying of Strangers of Quality.

Persons of Quality, who are strangers, are interred in the Cloyster of St. Peters, where Theodore Beza, who departed this life in the Year 1604. lies buried.

Church-yard of St. Gervase.

In the Church yard of St. Gervase lie seventeen Citizens, who dy'd fighting nobly in the defence of their Country, the night of the Scalado: to whose memory the Senate caused this following Inscription to be cut in a Wall.

D. O. M. S.

Quorum infra nomina Scripta, Corpora sita, (Posteris nostri) dum ingressis ipsâ in pace urbem hostibus; & fortiter arma sua, & sedulo munia alia pernecessario tempore opposuerunt; glorioso laudabilique exitu pro Re-pub. ceciderunt. ad d. XII. Decemb. 1602.

Many

Many of the Inhabitants, who die in that quarter of the City are usually buried in this Churchyard.

Marriages are here celebrated with *Marriage* the usual Ceremonies, that is with the *ges.* consent of the Parties, who being agreed, and having mutually past a Promise of Marriage and interchang'd a Ring (if they think it fit) they make a note of the Banes, with the names of the Persons to be married, which being signed by the cheif Syndick, is given to the Minister, who publishes the same from the Pulpit three Sundayes successively, and afterwards, no lawful impediment being objected, they may marry when they please in the Parish Church of the Husband, or in any other Church if they judge it more convenient.

The Burgeses and Citizens are not tied to give any security; but the Inhabitants or Inmates (as they are called) if they intend to marry, are obliged to pay to the Hospitals, or French Box, about three Pistols, or to give in security for a greater Sum, that is, for thirty Crowns.

Publick dancing and musick are not *Dancing.* allowed, however for the most part they

they connive at it, and suffer the Bridegroom and Bride to pass away their time with some Dance, or Ball within doores.

When any impediment of Marriage is objected; the matter is brought before the Consistory or Presbytery, who receive the necessary informations in the case : And in matters of Importance the parties must be cited, and appear before the Magistrates, and their cause legally tried.

*Inhabitants Bur-
gesses and
Citizens.*

Geneva is inhabited by three sorts of persons, Inhabitants or Inmates, Burgeses and Citizens. The Inhabitants pay greater contributions than the other, and yet they enjoy not the same priviledges : Besides the Senate may send them going when they please, and it is likewise permitted to them upon leave asked to be gone, if they think it convenient.

The Burgeses are those who buy their Freedom, and enjoy all sorts of priviledges ; but cannot be admitted to the highest Dignities, and at present the price of ones Freedome is determined according to the pleasure of the Council. The Sons of Burgeses born
within

within the City are Citizens, and may attain to the highest place and Dignity in the Republick.

In former times *Geneva* was a Colony of the *Allobrogi*, but since the reformation it is become a mixed Colony of all the Nations of *Europe*, especially of *French*, *Germans*, *Italians* and *Spaniards*, who being persecuted for the truth of the Gospel repair daily thither in whole Families : Hence it is that when before the reformation, there were not above five thousand Souls in the City, it is at present so populous by the great concourse of people who flock thither, that it contains no fewer than thirty five thousand Souls of divers Nations, and this is the reason why the humor of that people is so mixt and various, that it is not easie to find out the temper of any person there without long experience and conversation; every one retaining still some Tincture of the Antient instinct of their Original Country.

A Prince of the Family of *Hesse* being in Incognito in *Geneva* in the Month of *July* 1602, composed the following verses.

Mauritius

Mauritius Hassiæ, Landgravius.

*Quisquis amat vitam sobriam castamque
tueri,*

Perpetua esto illi casta Geneva domus.

*Quisquis amat vitam hanc bene vivere, vi-
veret illam,*

Illi iterum fuerit pulchra Geneva locus.

*Hic vitæ invenies quicquid conducit utrique,
Religio hic sana est, aura, ager atque
lacus.*

Englised.

A strict and sober life if you'd embrace,
Let chaste *Geneva* be your dwelling place.
Or wou'd you lead a lawless life and free,
The same *Geneva* your abode must be,
Convenience here for either life is found,
The Air, Land, Water and Religion
found.

Industry. The people of *Geneva* are very industri-
ous, and since they have not land en-
ough to take up their time in agricul-
ture and Husbandy, as other states of
larger Territories have, they apply
themselves sedulously to the improve-
ment

ment of handycraft Trades.

Clock and Watch making is a Trade *Clocks and*
of great esteem, and of Masters and ser- *Watches.*
vants there are above three hundred that
follow that occupation; of whom there
are some that drive a good Trade by it,
not only in all the Countries of *Europe*
but also in *Turky*, *Persia*, and other re-
mote Kingdoms: It is necessary tho that
such as come hither to buy, have their
eyes in their heads; if they would not
be cheated; because there are bad as
well as good Artists among them.

There are many excellent and skill- *Gold-*
ful Gold-smiths here also, but above all *Smiths*
things fire-Arms are here made in per- *Gun-*
fection, such as Harquebuses, Pistols, *Smiths*
Musquets and the like, and many Gen-
tlemen provide themselves from hence.

The *Genevians* want neither Cour-
age nor resolution, having given proofs *Liberty in*
of the same on many occasions against *great e-*
the *Savoyards*, but especially when their *steem.*
beloved liberty lies at stake, for which
they are ready (as they have alwaies
been) to Sacrifice a thousand lives. *an instance*
Pecolat a Citizen of *Geneva* being ta- *of it.*
ken in *Savoy*, and made Prisoner by
Charles the Third a declared enemy
of

The Present State

of the liberty of *Geneva*, and put to the Rack because he wou'd confess nothing to the prejudice of his Country; the *Savoyards* provoked by his constancy, and thinking him enchanted, called for a Barber to shave him, and to wash off all suspicion of a Charm. *Pecolat* snatching the Razor out of the Barbers hand, instantly cut out his tongue, that thereby he might deprive himself of the means of discovering any thing to the hurt of his Country.

*Antient
Inscriptions,*

In the time of Paganism *Apollo* was worshipped by the *Genevians*, as appears by many ancient Inscriptions, that are to be seen in the City. In an old house, in the great Street you'll find, *Apolloni Munusius*, and in a Wall of the Colledge there is still to be seen, *Apolloni Muestius Mercator*, without the Chain of the Harbour, there is a Rock called *Neptunes Stone*, but formerly *Neptunes Prayer*, because in time of Paganism the Boat men offered there Sacrifices there, when they were upon undertaking of any voyage.

*Neptunes
rock*

*The Chri-
stian Reli-
gion plan
red.*

By some Manuscripts, and especially in a very ancient Bible kept in the Library, it appears that the Church of *Geneva*

Gen. va was planted by the Disciples of the Apostles, and that the Church of *St. Peter* was consecrated by *St. Denis* and *Paradoeus* his Scholar, who remained Bishop of *Geneva*, when *St. Denis* was gone to preach the Gospel at *Paris*. Consecra-
tion of St.
Peters
Church.

The Successors of *Paradoeus* became afterwards not only Chief in Spirituals, but also Supream in Temporal Affairs, so that until the Year 1535. *Geneva* was Governed by a Succession of 74 Bishops, of which *Peter de la Baume* was the last, who being a Prelate odious for his lascivious life, and therefore very timorous, upon information that the Citizens intended to embrace the reformed Religion already received by their Neighbours, was so surpriz'd with fear of some unhappy accident in such a revolution, that he with his Chanons on a sudden retired into *Burgundy*, giving way (as he said) to this first popular commotion to spend it self, but he was greatly mistaken, for the people more encouraged by the absence of their Bishop and Clergy gave a beginning to the reformation,

C

mation, and the chief Minister that preached there was one *William Farrel*, a very Learned man. The Senate ordered that on the right hand of the Gate of the publick Palace this inscription shou'd be put, as it is to be seen by passengers at this day.

Profligata Romani Antichristi tyrannide, abrogatisque ejus superstitionibus, Sacra Inscriptio sancta Christi Religio, hic in suam puritatem, Ecclesia in meliorem ordinem singulari Reformatione, Dei beneficio reposita; & simul pulsas fugasque hostibus, Urbs ipsa in suam libertatem non sine insigni miraculo restituta fidei. S. P. Q. G. Monumentum hoc perpetue memorie causa fieri, atque hoc loco erigi curavit, quo suam erga Deum gratitudinem ad Posterum testatam faceret.

Money coyn
84.

In the same year, 1535. And on the 24th. of October, the Senate began to coyn money. The first Inscription or Motto about the Arms, was *Post Tenebras Spero Lucem*, but it was ordered to be altered and instead thereof, only *post tenebras lux* to be stamped on the one side, and on the other *Deus noster pugna pro nobis.*

Geneva was under the Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as their Spiritual and Temporal Head and Governour. He had under him thirty two Chanons, one half of them being alwayes to be Citizens, but all of them together exercised their Jurisdiction: there were besides Eleven Chaplains, of whom six were called Maccabees, and this Congregation was instituted by John Alermet, Bishop of Geneva in the year, 1378. To serve in the Cathedral of Saint Peter, which he subjected to the Canonical Jurisdiction, and endowed with considerable revenues, ordering them to be called Maccabees; besides them were six Clerks of the Quire, and seven Curates.

Bishop.

Monasteries.

The regular Clergy had five Monasteries; three Frieries, to wit, of St. Dominick, St. Francis, and St. Augustine: And two Nunneries, the one of St. Clare, and the other of Dominicans, with their Chaplains.

In the Primitive times the Bishop was elected by the general Council of the people, which was the custome likewise in other Bishopricks of Switzerland; but he was alwayes confirmed

Election of the Bishop.

by the Pope, who afterwards deprived them of that Priviledge, conferring the power of Election on the Chanons, who by plurality of voices chose two, of whom the Pope according to his pleasure confirmed the one.

There were moreover four Annual Syndicks (as there are at present) who governed as Temporal Princes, being Judges in Criminal causes, Lords of the City, Masters of the Gates, and of all that belonged to the Militia, which the Bishop never challenged or medled with. The General Council consisted of Citizens and Burgeses, and to it belonged the Election of the four Syndicks, which was on Saint Martins day. Every Syndick afterwards chose five Councillors, and all together elected a Treasurer: From sun setting untill break of day, the four Syndicks alone had absolute Jurisdiction within the City, and acted what they judged convenient for the Publick by their own Supream Authority.

When the Bishops Lieutenant or Vidone, as they called him in that time, apprehended a Malefactor, he remitted

ted him to the Syndicks; who were Admini-
 obliged within the space of twenty stration of
 four houres to do Justice upon him, Justice be-
 from which Sentence there was no fore the
 appeal; it is true the Bishop had the Reforma-
 power of pardoning and shewing tion.
 mercy if he pleased; the Sentence be-
 ing given by the Syndicks, it was
 intimated to the Prisoner, who was
 then again turned over into the hands
 of the Bishops Lieutenant with orders
 from them to cause the Sentence to
 be put in Execution, and if the Bishop
 gave no pardon, the Lieutenant de-
 livered up the same Prisoner to ano-
 ther Lieutenant belonging to the
 Counts of Geneva, who were feudatories
 of the Bishop, and he it was that put
 the Sentence in Execution: this was
 all the power and Authority that the
 Counts of Geneva had; and it is also Counts of
 to be observed that Executions were Geneva.
 alwayes performed without the City
 in a place called Champel, where one
 of the Gibbets is to be seen to this day.

The Duke of Savoy as Successour Pretenti-
 to these Counts, pretends the Sover- on of the
 anity over Geneva, though there be Duke of
 thing more certain than that the said Savoy.



Counts never had any Jurisdiction of Command, nor right of Dominion in that City.

His Highness indeed makes great pretentions, and is very well satisfied with the reasonableness of the same, though they be backt with very weak and frivolous evidences, seeing the proofs that are alledged to make good those pretentions, come far short of what they are intended to assert: one argument is, that though the Bishop of *Geneva* was chief in Spirituals and Temporals, and was honoured with the Title of Prince of the Empire; nevertheless (His Royal Highness would have it) it behoved him to do homage to the Duke regent as to his Superiour, and to Swear fealty to him the day of his Inauguration; but there is not one Authentick act to be found of this, and the only Oath the Bishop took was to the Syndicks, to whom he swore, to maintain and preserve the priviledges and liberties of the City.

It is further alledged that Duke *Charles* of *Savoy* went frequently to *Geneva* with his Dutcheß *Beatrix*, where

all Imaginable honor and respect was shewed him : — This I am apt to beleive, but the consequence is not good; for the *Genevians* are civil and obliging to all strangers, but especially to persons of high merit and quality.

It is certain that *Geneva* was alwaies a free City, and that long before the House of *Savoy* was spoken of, or came in play, they were Governed by their own Laws and Statutes Imperial and municipal edicts; the Bishops, indeed, of *Geneva*, who in the fall of the *Roman* Empire raised themselves to Supremacy in temporals in that City, as well as other Bishops had done in other places, were commonly in contest with the Counts of *Geneva*, for the dominion and Governmenr of the City, a short account of which, I shall hear give you. After that one *Humbert* Bishop of *Geneva* had exchanged this for another life, *Andutius* his Successor applied himself to the Emperor *Frederick* the first, and obtained of him to be declared absolute Prince of the City of *Geneva*, that in Temporals he should be subject to none but the Emperour alone, and that he should be free, and

Exempt from all taxes and tribute, but the Bishop being returned with design to enjoy the prerogative granted him by the Emperour; the Counts raised greater trouble against him than before, not suffering him to exercise any such priviledges; though this storme was afterwards calmed by the Golden-bull of the same Emperour in favour of the Bishop, and published in the year, 1162. For some time after, matters went on quietly to the satisfaction of the Bishop, until that one *William* Count of the *Geneveses*, who took upon himself the Title of Count of *Geneva*, being for Rebellion and other heinous Crimes outlawed by the Emperour, and deprived of the fief which he held of the Bishop, betook himself to his friends for help and Assistance.

This having occasioned a long warre whereby the forces of this Bishop and the City were much impaired the *Genevians* call'd to their Assistance a Count of *Maurianna* who was afterwards Count of *Savoy*, but this put no end to the War; on the contrary it encreased daily, in so much that the Count of *Maurianna* being powerful, he seized several places

places and Castles which belonged to those of *Geneva*, encroching dayly more and more upon the City, and not contented with what he he had usurped under the Title of Homage, he demanded to be reinburfed of the expences he had been at in the Wars. Hence many new quarrels arose, which lasted until the Counts of the *Genovesse* were extinct, of whom the last was the Antipope *Clement* the seventh: To them the Dukes of *Savoy*, with consent of the Bishop, succeeded as Heires, but *Amadeus* Prince of *Savoy* disdaining to be under the Jurisdiction of a Bishop, procured of the Emporour the Vicarship of the Empire within all his own Territories, thereby pretending that as Vicar of the Empire, the Bishop in all his Jurisdctions ought to be subject to him, but the Bishop protected by the Pope made vigorus resistance, and threatned to Excommunicate the Duke, as often, as he should pretend to revive any such pretentions, wherefore the Duke that he might not Embroil himself with the Court of *Rome*, let fall his great pretentions, expecting a more favourable time to raise them again,
and

and so the Bishop remained in peaceable possession of his Authority, and the people of their antient liberty.

Afterwards in the year, 1418. Pope *Martin* the fifth passing through *Savoy* was in all places entertained by the Duke regnant at great expences, and with the highest Demonstrations of honour, the Pope to gratifie him, of his own free motion, conferred on him the Temporal Jurisdiction over the City of *Geneva*, but neither the Bishop, or people for all that, ever suffered the Duke to enjoy that Pontifical privilege and concession.

The coming of Calvin to Geneva.

In the year, 1536 about the beginning of *September*, *John Calvin* of *Noion* in *Picardy*, a learned man came to *Geneva* and joyning with *Farrel*, who already preached up the reformed Religion in that City, they together instituted many Ecclesiastick ordinances, and settled a lecture in *Theology*.

Cardinal Sadoletto.

Cardinal *Sadoletto* a person eminent for learning and integrity of life, hearing of the separation of *Geneva* from the *Roman Church*, wrote a most courteous and hortatory Letter to the Senate, promising them in the Popes name a pardon

pardon for what was past, offering himself to be their mediator, for reconciling them againe to the Church, but the minds of the people being disposed to the contrary, that Letter had no effect.

In the year, 1538. *Calvin* and *Farrel* were banished Geneva, by order of ^{The Banishment of} *Calvin* and the Council of the two hundred, because they had said openly that they could not Administer the Sacrament of the Lords supper, to loose and dissolute people, and indeed they actually refused upon an *Easter*-day to give the Sacrament to some Scandalous and lewd persons, whereupon the Council of the two hundred being next day assembled, those two men were sentenced to be Banished, and presently departed.

The Syndicks who were the contrivers of that Banishment were utterly ruined two years after; one of them that told *Calvin* the gates were made wide enough to march out at, burst in a narrow window, through which he attempted to escape out of prison; another was beheaded, but the rest fled, and so saved their lives.

The year, 1540. The Emperour *Charles V.*
Charles

Charles the fifth by exprefs Letters commanded those of *Geneva* not to Swear Allegiance to any whosoever, declaring that for the future, they should continue under the obedience of the Emperour, and enjoy the priviledges which other Imperial Cities and they themselves had allready in times past enjoyed.

Calvin returns to Geneva.

The Edict of 1538, for Banishing of the Ministers was in the years, 1541 in a general Council revoked, and by exprefs Letters they were recalled, so that on the third of *September*, 1541 *Calvin* returned to *Geneva*, about which time by his advice the first Ecclesiastick Laws were established in that Church, the Supremacy in Spirituals as well as Temporal, being by a General declaration asserted to belong solely to the Senate.

Calvin dies.

Calvin lived the remaining part of his life in great esteem and tranquillity in *Geneva*, and to the extraordinary grief of the people died the 24 of *May* 1564, aged fifty four years, ten Months and six days, his body was interred in the burying place of the plaine Pallace, but since upon suspicion that the *Savoyards*

voyards intended to dig up and insult over his bones, they were removed and buried within the Cloyster of St. Peters Church.

The Government of Geneva was at first wholly democratical, the people assembled in a general Council having the Supream power to dispose of Publick places by Election as of the Syndicks Lieutenant, Auditors, Treasurer, Procurator general: And besides of making peace and War, nevertheless in the year 1607, The Council of two-hundred alone concluded a peace, and at present all the power the people hath is of chusing by most voices in their Councils, one of two that are presented to them by the Council of two-hundred, and none being ever presented by them but persons of chief note in the City; the Government seems now to have a great affinity with *Aristocracy*, none but the more Noble being admitted to the publick administration of affairs.

The publick Officers are alwaies first elected in the Council of twenty five, and then confirmed by that of the two hundred, who have the Authority

to

to approve, or reject the Election: when the Council of two hundred rejects a party proposed, then the Council of twenty five returns and makes a new Election, which is to be reiterated, as long as the choice is not confirmed by the Council of two hundred, who at the same time that they reject any person proposed, have the power to nominate another; but this is seldome put in practice, the manner of their Election is as followeth.

Balloting. When a Lieutenant (for instance) is to be made, two candidates are chosen by the Council of twenty five, and presented to the Council of two hundred; in which all the kindred and relations, first of the one, and then of the other Candidate successively to the utmost degree, are ordered to withdraw, this being done, they carefully sift and examine the actions of the persons proposed, and such as have any thing to object against them, speak their minds freely, then every member of the Council puts into a Box a B, or an O, B, signifying bon or good, and the O, omitted or rejected. If their be more Bs found than Os, the party is approved

proved but if more Os, the Council of twenty five proposes an other, and many times the Council of two hundred rejects ten in one Election: Both being afterwards confirmed, they are presented to the people, and he who in their general Council has most voices, is legally elected.

In the opening of any Council or assembly for Election, there are always two Oaths Administred to the Members, one that they chuse a fit person, and the other that they discover nothing of what shall be spoken concerning the parties proposed.

All Burgesses and Citizens past *The General* eighteen years of age are admitted into the General Council; which is some-*neral Council.* times more, sometimes less Numerous, according as the Members are at home, or willing to come.

The City is divided into seventeen *The City* companies, each of which has for Cap-*Companies* tain a Lord of the Council of twenty *of the* five, with a Lieutenant, Ensigne and *Militia.* other officers who are commonly chosen from among the Burgesses and Citizens, yet a Burgesse tho he may be a Lieutenent, can never be an Ensigne.

Every

The Companies of Trades.

Every Trade has a Company consisting of Members of the same profession, which is Governed by a Lord of the Council of twenty five, and four assistants of the same Trade.

The Election of Magistrates.

The Magistrates are alwaies chosen by secret suffrages. some of whom continue in place for life, and others for a certain time.

The Members of the Council of 25.

The Members of the Council of twenty five, who constitute the chief Court of the City, and carry properly the names of Counselors, are chosen out of the Council of two hundred, that is the Council of twenty five proposes two, and that of the two hundred approves or rejects them, and if it happen that both are approved by the greater numbers of Bs, than Os, then they come to an Election by the Plurality of voices, in which Election the Kindred have a voice; though when Scrutiny is made with Bs, and Os, all remove even to the remotest degree of relation.

The Members of the Council of 200.

The members of the Council of two hundred are Elected solely by the Council of twenty five, and must be twenty five years of Age compleate, as it is ordered

ordered sometime agoe, they continue in place for life, unless by the Council of twenty five, who in the beginning of every year try and censure their actions, they be turned out or suspended for misdemeanor.

In the beginning of every year the Council of two hundred, censure also the actions of the Council of twenty five; except of the four Syndicks, who with the Treasurer are exempted from that censure.

The four Syndicks who are annual, *Syndicks:* are chosen by the general Council of the people, and are commonly taken out of the Council of twenty five, one of them carries the title of first Syndick, and he that hath once been a Syndick, in four years time returns most commonly to the same place again.

The Lieutenant who administers *Lieutenant* justice has six Auditors for assistance, *and Audi-*
all chosen by the general Council of the *tors.* people, the Lieutenant for one year, and the Auditors for three, of whom two are yearly chosen, and two go out, these Auditors are not elected out of the number of twenty five, but of
D that

that of the two hundred.

*Procurator
general.*

The Procurator general is likewise taken out of the Council of the two hundred, and chosen by the people for three years; but is commonly confirmed again for three years more, his Office is to take care of the observation of the Lawes, and preservation of priviledges.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer is alwaies one of the Council of twenty five, who is to give an account of the revenues and disbursements of the Republick; he is elected by the general Council of the people, continues three years in place, and most commonly goes not out before he be chosen Syndick.

*Secretaries
of State.*

There are two Secretaries of State chosen by the Council of the two hundred out of that of twenty five, they continue in place during pleasure, but commonly until they be chosen Syndicks, they sit uncovered, and write all the acts of the Council.

*City Mar-
shal.*

The Office of City Marshal is very considerable, tho he be as in other places but Captain of the Town Officers. This place is conferred upon one of the body of the two hundred,

but

but he is admitted into the Council of twenty five, and hears all that passes there; he has no voice, but only expects their orders; he sits uncovered on a bench by the door. Two are named to the place by the Council of twenty five, but the election belongs to that of the two hundred; he continues commonly in place for six years, and is not allowed to appear in publick without a staff in his hand with a Silver ball which belongs to the State. When the Senate makes a present of Wine or any thing else to Strangers of Quality, it is his part to make the Compliment,

In the Town House of the City *The House of the Secretaries and City Marshals* none live but the two Secretaries of State and the City Marshal, to whom it belongs to order the publick feasts in the times of Election, and to treat such, as the Senate thinks fit to appoint.

At the Election of the Magistrates, that is of the Syndicks, Lieutenant, Auditors, members of the Council of twenty five and other greater Officers, the Council of twenty five Dine in the Town Hall at the charge of him who

The Present State

is new elected, but because the election of the Lieutenant and Auditors is all waies on the same day, the two Auditors are at the charge of the dinner, and the Lieutenant eates Scot-free.

Castellains. There are in the State of Geneva four Castellains who Administer Justice to the people in the Country, and are Members of the Council of the two hundred and by them elected, after that they are nominated by the Council of twenty five, as all other officers are; every one of these Castellains continues in place three years, having under him onely a Clerk, and Officers, and once a week, or oftener if need be, goes to Administer Justice in the place of his Jurisdiction.

*Publick
Granarie.*

To the publick Granarie, which is one of the first things that is to be seen in Geneva, and of great advantage both to the State and people, belong eight Governours with a Receiver, and Syndick, who are intrusted with the management thereof. These Governours, (except the Syndick) are indifferently chosen from among the Cittizens, Burgeses and Inhabitants, or inmates, and

and meet on occasion upon notice given them by the Syndick, who is their President, they are all elected by the Council of twenty five, and confirmed by that of the two hundred; in several storehouses of this Granary are commonly kept one hundred thousand Sacks of Corne, each sack weighing an hundred and fifty pounds weight at twelve ounces to the pound, and above twenty thousand sacks are yearly bought and sold here. The Bakers are obliged to buy their Corn out of this Granary at the rate of 24 Solz dearer then it is sold in the Market, and the Inkeepers, Vintners, and other publick House keepers are bound to buy their bread from those Bakers, so that by this meanes the City raiseth a considerable profit without burdenning their Subjects; such as put money into that Chamber have formerly had seaven, or eight *per cent*, but at present that the Chamber is not necessitated to borrow money, they allow no more then three, or at most four *per cent*.

There are nine Companies of foot *The forces of*
appointed for the constant Guard of *the City.*

The Present State

the City, the Captains who are chosen by the Council of twenty five, and confirmed by that of the two hundred, enjoy their places for life, some of them are of the body of the two hundred, and some not, according as they have friends and Interest. A Burgels may be a Captain, when other Offices require a Citizen. The Companies consist of thirty Soldiers a peace not reckoning inferiour Officers, to wit, Serjants and Corporals, and are all punctually paid once a month. Every Cap. has an hundred French Crowns and somewhat more a year, a Serjeant about forty five, a Corporal somewhat less, and every private Soldier somewhat more then two Crowns a month: There are three Gates in the City, and at each gate a Captain with his Company keeps constant guard; moreover every evening four are chosen out of those Companies that are not upon duty at the gates to go the round without and within the City; one of which Companies mounts the guard every night in the Town Hall.

*The Muster
of the
Companies.*

The penult and last day of every month the nine Companies three at a time

time are mustered in presence of the Syndick of the Guards (who is for most part the fourth Syndick) and of the two Majors, and at the same time receive their pay.

The Majors are members of the Council of twenty five, and commonly the two youngest are chosen. It is really a place of great fatigue; for they are obliged by turns once a week, to releive the Guards every evening, and to go the rounds twice a night about the City to visit the Sentinels; they are allowed indeed to discharge their Office on horseback, being attended by some Soldiers and a Lantern : And certainly since the *Scalado* and surprize that the Duke of *Savoy* attempted to have made on this place, there is no City in the world more vigilant, and that uses greater diligence to prevent the like for the future; for four of the Council of the two hundred every week go the rounds nightly, both before and after the Majors rounds, and every hour of the night the Sentinels are visited, the Guards being alwaies doubled when there is any suspicion of danger.

*Pomps and
vain shows.*

There is a Court established here against Pomps and vain Shows consisting of a Syndick as President, the Procurator General, and four Deputies, who meet commonly on *Monday* after dinner.

*The time
when the
Councils
meet.*

Twice a year the General Council of the People meets after morning Sermon in *St. Peters Church*, to wit, on the first *Sunday* of *November*, for the Election of the Lieutenant, and two Auditors, and the first *Sunday* of *January*, for the Election of the four Syndicks, Procurator General and Treasurer.

*The Council
of 25.*

The Council of twenty five sits every morning, and on occasion in the afternoon, excepting *Sunday* and *Thursday*, when they never meet, unless matters of State, or other things of great importance require their attendance.

*The Council
of 200.*

The Council of the two hundred meet the first *Friday* morning of every month after that the Council of 25 is up, for treating of matters of State and affaires of publick benefit; but if other necessary matters do require, according to exigency they meet oftner,
and

and because many Civil matters are transferred from the Council of twenty five to that of the two hundred, they assemble sometimes three days a week for the decision of such actions.

There is no appeal to be made to the Council of the two hundred in any action under fifty Crowns, the parties being obliged to deposit twenty, and besides alledge that the sentence given by the twenty five is against the Edict which is the Municipal Law of Geneva.

There is moreover a Council of sixty, the Members whereof are chosen out of the body of the two hundred, and are men of mature judgment, and such as have born the charge of an Auditor, but this Council seldome meets and only upon matters of State: You must observe that the Members of the Council of twenty five, sit in all other Councils, whether of the General, that of the 200, or of the sixty. *The Council of threescore.*

The Lieutenant assisted by his six *Lieuten-* Auditors holds a Court daily, and tho *ant.* all be not present, yet it is still a Court, the first Auditor in absence of the Lieutenant being President thereof.

In

Appeals.

In the Court which is called the Court of Appeals a Syndick is President, and it is composed of five Judges or Counsellors, who are Members of the two hundred and continue in place for three years. They are to meet once a week according as causes happen; for from the sentence of the Lieutenant they remove to this Court of Appeals, and from this to the Council of twenty five.

When an action whether Civil or Criminal is to be decided in the Council of twenty five; all the Kindred and Relations of the Parties withdraw, so that to fill up the *Quorum* of that Court, as of the other of Appeals, they take Assessors out of the number of the two hundred, who sit not on the bench, but on certain seats provided for them in the middle of the Hall: but if the number of the Judges not excepted against, exceed the half, the Court is compleat and no Assessors are called.

The Congregation of the Ministers.

The Congregation of Ecclesiasticks, that is, of the Ministers who Preach the Gospel, consists of twenty four Church-men, that is of twelve Ministers of the City, and as many of the Country

Country about, which belongs to the Sovereignty of *Geneva*.

Every *Friday* Morning this Assembly meets to treat of the affaires of their Ministry, and the Purity of Religion, tho upon urgent occasions they meet at other times: not only all the Ministers but likewise the Professors are admitted into this Congregation, the truth is, the professors of Theology, Greek, and Hebrew are commonly Ministers, and tho those of Philosophy be not, yet they have place in the Congregation.

The Consistory which is held every *Thursday*, is composed of all the Ministers, and nine other persons of exemplary life and Mature age, whom they call Elders; two of which are commonly members of the Council of twenty five. A Minister with the title of Moderator is President of the Consistory, who is changed weekly, but the twelve Country Ministers are never admitted to be Moderators.

The *Italians* and *Germans* have likewise their Consistories, composed of their Ministers, and some Elders, who meet commonly after Sermon, and treat

treat of the affairs of their several Churches, but they depend on the greater Consistory.

*The French
Box.*

There is a kind of Hospital commonly called the *French-Box*, which takes care to relieve all the poor Families of strangers, for none are received into the great Hospital, but onely Burgessees, Citizens, and poor Travellers without any respect to their Religion or Country.

*The Italian
and
German
Boxes.*

The Poor Families of the *Italian* Nation are relieved out of the Box of the *Italian* Consistory, and the *Germans* out of the *German-Box*.

*Admini-
stration of
the Holy
Sacrament
of the
Lords Sup-
per.*

The Sacrament of the Lords Supper is Administred to the People four times a year, to wit, at *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, in the beginning of *September*, and at *Christmass*, but alwaies on a *Sunday*, and that twice in every Church with great concourse of Communicants. The *Italians* likewise and *Germans* receive four times a year in their severall Churches; so that the Sacrament is administred twelve times a year in *Geneva*, that is once a Month, a thing most convenient for Travellers and the sick.

The

The *Italian* Church is much antienter than that of the *Germans*. Heretofore the *Spaniards* had a Church, but for want of people of that Nation it is now lost.

The Colledge for Letters is constituted of a Rector who is a Minister, ^{The Colledge.} seven Professours, to wit, three of Theology, one of Hebrew, another of Greek, and two of Philosophy: There is moreover a Principal, who is a Minister also set over the Regents of the Schools, where the youths study humanity; a libruy keeper, who has the charge of the publick library, and three Senators of the Council of twenty five, whom they call commonly the Governours of the Schools.

When a Minister is to be chosen for ^{The election of Ministers.} the City or Country, the Congregation by secret voices makes the Election, and then proposes the person elected to the Council of twenty five, who have the absolute power of admitting or rejecting him: If the party be rejected, the Ministers proceed to a new Election until they please the humor of the Council: The same method is observed in choosing of Professors; but

but for the Regents of the Schools, it is sufficient that they be examined by the body of the Colledge, and then with their recommendation presented to the body of the twenty five.

There are in *Geneva* many Students called Propofants, as well Natives, as of other Countries, as *French*, *German*s, *Switzers*, *Hollanders* and others. These Students are employed weekly to say Prayers every Evening in three Churches, to wit, *St. Peters*, *St. Gervase's*, and *St. Magdalens*, and besides to read in the Pulpit some Chapter of the bible every Morning and Evening, between the first and last ringing into Church.

Ordination of Ministers. When any of these Ministers are to be ordained, that is when they are to receive Authority to Preach and Administer the Sacraments, they are examined by the Ministers in the Congregation, and afterwards without any Ceremony they receive their Authority, the Council of twenty five not meddling in that, but leaving the whole care thereof to the Ministers.

The Press. There are many Presses in *Geneva*, which ought weekly to be visited by the Rector,

Rector; but to speak truth both that and Licenſing of Bookes by the Rectors and Governors of Schools without which they ſhould not be Printed, for moſt part are neglected.

The Salary of the Miniſters of the City exceedeth not the ſum of two hundred Crowns a year.

The Salary of the Miniſters and Profeſſors. Adulterie.

About fifty or threeſcore years agoe the Crime of Adultery was without any reſpect of perſons puniſhed with death, but that rigour is at preſent remitted; the puniſhment being now ſome months Imprisonment, and a pecuniary fine, but the poor that have not mony are puniſhed Corporally.

Simple Fornication is alſo puniſhed according to the quality of the offence, the delinquent being confined to priſon for nine dayes to eate nothing but Bread and Water, none are exempted but muſt preſent themſelves before the Conſiſtory.

There can no where better courſes be taken in time of fire than in Geneva, for all the men upon the firſt alarme are obliged in their armes to betake themſelves to the ſeveral quarters appointed them, and the ſerving Maids with

The courſe that is taken in time of fire.

with their Buckets to carry water, every house keeper being bound to send his Maid; Masons Carpenters and the like are obliged to goe and carry their Instruments and tooles with them to the place where the fire is, and the Members of the Council of twenty five repair to the Town Hall, there to give the necessary orders.

The Lieutenant with his Staff of Justice, two Auditors, and the Syndick of the Guards with his Staff, and another Syndick all accompanied with a considerable number of Officers go to the place where the fire is, and there give all orders necessary, every one being obliged exactly to obey them and to pull down what Contiguous Houses they shall think most convenient for quenching the fire; the two Auditors take into their Custody all the goods they can, which they transport to prevent theft and robbery; and in a late fire a Burgeß was hanged for stealing some small trifle whilst the people were in confusion.

The Guards of the Gates are doubled with a Company of Souldiers more than ordinary, and in the day time
when

when the Gates are open, so soon as they crie fire fire, they are shut and not opened again until the fire be quite out, the two Majors on Horse back continually surrounding the City and visiting the posts, and in a word no care and diligence is omitted.

The Tryals of Prisoners are no where dispatched with greater expedition than in *Geneva*, where they are not suffered, as in other places, to languish in a prison. *Tryals of prisoners dispatched.*

The Gaoler is one of the Council of the two hundred, who discharges that office only for a year, but seeing it is a place of no great profit, there are not many that seek after it. *Gaoler.*

Prisoners are commonly brought to Trial at the suit of the Lieutenant and Procurator General before one of the Council of twenty five, who meet alwaies in a Room of the Prison appointed for that purpose, where they examine the Prisoner, who every time that the Council go to examine him, is obliged to pay them eighty Florins, which is about three Crowns, but such as are condemned to death, and have not wherewithal, are exempted from pay-
E. pay-

payment, no man being bound to do a thing impossible. Malefactors are not tortured here so much, as in other places, and they never give the rack oftener then twice.

Sentence. The Tryal ended, the Members of the Council of twenty five having first prayed to God on their knees, give Sentence, from which the Citizens and Burgeses, as soon as it is intimated to them, appeale to the Council of the two hundred.

Execution of the Sentence. After that Sentence of death has past, it is next day an hour before Sun-rising intimated to the prisoner by two Ministers, and from that time till ten of the Clock before noon, he is constantly attended by two of them, who are relieved every hour, and who make it their business to prepare him for Death, the Prisoner, all that while being in the same Roome where the Council of twenty five sits, when they examine any Malefactor, and where he receives the intimation of his Sentence, and continues till he be carried to the place of Execution.

Time of Execution. At ten of the Clock then in the forenoon the Council of twenty five assemble

sembles before the Gate of the Town Hall where stands a seat of Justice, on which sit the four Syndicks with their staves of Justice in hand, the Counsellors sitting on each side of the bench, but lower than the Syndicks, the Prisoner assisted still by two Ministers, is brought before them by an Auditor (representing the Lieutenant) and the City Marshal with his Officers, where kneeling alone before the bench, a Clerk with an Audible Voice reads to him all the Crimes he is guilty of, which being confessed by himself, the Sentence then read, the City Marshal holding all this while an open Bible in his hand before the Court, because before the Clarke begins to read the Sentence he pronounces these words aloud, haveing before our eyes, God and his holy Scripture. The Sentence being read, the Prisoner is instantly delivered over into the hands of the Officers of the Lieutenant, to whom the execution of Justice belongs, but the Sentence must be immediatly executed, and therefore the Executioner appears, who taking the Prisoner by the hand,

leads him into a low room, where having put the Halter about his neck and bound him, an Auditor and the City Marshal on Horseback, with the Officers and Executioner on foot, bring him to the place of Execution, and stirr not from thence till the Malefactor be dead.

Place of Execution Ordinarily persons are put to death in the plain Palace without the City, and in the place of *Molard*.

Alliances. *Geneva* has at several times contracted alliances, both in the times of the Bishops and since, and that with several Princes, and Republicks, particularly with the Common-wealth of *Venice*, with which until this day they entertain a very good correspondence, in so much that they willingly suffer their Captaines to levy men amongst them.

1518.
1526.

In the year 1518. The *Genevians* made a League with the *Canton of Fribourg*, which in the year, 1526. Was confirmed with closer obligations of Friendship and enlarged with new Articles; The *Canton of Berne* with that of *Fribourg*, being therein comprehended, and all three together obliged

liged in a perpetual, and individual League with one another.

The reformed Religion being af- 1535.
terwards in the year, 1535. Establish-
ed in *Geneva*, the States of *Fribourg*
moved by their Church men, sent
Ambassadors to *Geneva*, declaring that
if they would not returne into the bo-
some of the Catholick Church they
would be obliged to break the League,
to these propositions the *Genevians*
would not condescend, but protested
they would faithfully observe the al-
liance.

The year following which was 1536.
1536. The States of *Berne* understand-
ing that the *Fribourgers* had made a
League with the *Genevians*, sent Ambas-
sadors to *Geneva*, where a League for
twenty five years was concluded be-
twixt *Geneva* and *Berne*, this Legue ex-
piring in the year, 1558. On the first
of *January* of the same year a perpe-
tual League was concluded betwixt
these two States.

May the 8th. 1559 Henry the third, 1559.
King of *France* and *Poland* made Al-
liance with *Berne*, *Solterne*, and *Geneva*,
in which treaty *Geneva* was by that

King called the key of *Switzerland*, and he alwaies esteemed it so, having recommended to the *Switzers* the preservation of that City.

1584.

Lastly, on the eighteenth of *October*, 1584. *Zurich* made a mutual League with *Geneva*, in memory whereof the Senate crected a Marble Monument with this inscription, which is to be seen in the Hall of the Town house, on the side as you go to the Arsenal.

Inscription Anno à vera religione divinitus cum veteri libertate Geneva restituta, quasi novo Jubileo inennte, plurimis vitatiis domi & foris insidijs & sup. ratis tempestatibus, quod Helvetiorum primarii Tigurini Bernarum exemplo aequo jure & in societatem perpetuam nobiscum venerint, & prius novo vinculo adstrinxerint, S. P. Q. G. quod felix esse velit. D. O. M. tanti beneficii Monumentum consecraverunt.

Besides the above mentioned alliances, *Geneva* holds friendship and correspondence upon account of the Protestant Religion, with the *English*, *Hollanders*, and Protestant Princes of *Germany* all which in time of need would do them some good Offices,

but

but the truth is the Jealousie that reignes amongst neighbouring Princes, has a greater influence upon the preservation of the Liberty of Geneva than any other consideration whatsoever.

This City is looked upon as the only City of refuge, for the Protestants of France, seeing upon occasion of any persecution, they can retreat into this place, and that makes them on their part so solicitous for its safety and preservation, that on all occasions they would be ready to shew the effects of their good inclinations towards it, as they have already done during the War with the Duke of Savoy, and it is certain that no sooner would any new War begin in Geneva, but that the Protestants of the best quality in France would come to its assistance, knowing very well, that if they be deprived of that Sanctuary, they must remaine exposed to the will of their enemies.

Protestants of France.

As to the forces of Geneva, without doubt they are but inconsiderable, they have in the first place an Arsenal provided of all sorts of Armes for arming of six thousand men at least; be-

Forces Arsenal.

sides a great many old Armes and Colors taken from their enemies in the time of the War.

There is no great store of Cannon in the Arsenal, because this City being a Frontier place, has the Walls both day and night well furnished with great Gunns, and certainly there is no frontiere place better provided with Cannon.

*Private
Arms.*

The private Houses are sufficiently, furnished with Armes, and there is no Citizen but hath Armes for two or three men, there are several that can Arme twenty five or thirty, and some are so well provided that they can conveniently Arme three hundred Soldiers, so that every private House may be called an Arsenal, hence according to computation it is commonly reckoned that in *Geneva* there are Armes for forty thousand men.

*Provisi-
on.*

The City is alwaies well furnished with Provisions and Ammunition of all sorts conveniently distributed into Magazines and Store houses in the several quarters of the Town, so that if an accident should happen in the place, the City could sustaine no great
pre-

prejudice thereby, the other stores being sufficiently provided to supply the loss; they keep constantly Ammunition, as Powder, Bullets, Match and the like enough for a two years Siege, and a sufficient quantity of Corne for three years, having Mills within the Town alwaies in readines to grind it.

The *Genevians* are generally well trained in the exercises and discipline of Warr; and though they can brag of no famous Commanders (their wars having been more defensive than offensive) yet they have Soldiers of long experience in the wars, and take care to exercise their youth to Warlik exercises by conferring honor and reward on those especially who at some set times in the year obtaine the advantage of shooting. *Military exercises.*

They preforme those exercises chiefly in the Spring, the fittest time for recreation, and to raise in their youth a generous emulation for Honor, they make him who hath shot best in the Cannon, Musket, Bow, Cross-bow, or Pistol, King of that kind of Armes wherein he hath excelled, giving him a mark of Honor and some priviledges in *Kings of the several kinds of Arms.*

in reward of his dexterity : But the King of the Harquebuses is in greatest esteem amongst them, and besides the Priviledges which are allowed him, he is after his Election attended home by the Chief of the City with show and triumph. The publick reaps no small benefit from those delightful exercises, for the Citizens are thereby trained in the discipline of War ; and by the Honor and priviledges conferred upon the Kings, encouraged to noble undertakings.

On what
Geneva.
builds its
confidence.

But though brave men, and good Arms be the ordinary means of the defence and preservation of the City, yet the *Geneveans* trust not altogether to their own strength ; they are sensible enough of their weakness and inability to withstand the designs of their powerful enemies, who are very industrious in contriving their ruine.

Their chief trust therefore is in God, under whose protection they are to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in maintaining of their dearly beloved darling Liberty, as by experience they have already made appear. They can muster of their own some thousands of well trained

trained Soldiers, but in case of War, or Siege, the four Protestant, *Cantons* of *Switzerland* are obliged by mutual Articles to send them a supply of four thousand men, and it being the common maxim of States-men and skilful Souldiers that the preservation of *Geneva* depends on the Friendship of *Switzerland*, and the Liberty of *Switzerland* on the safety of *Geneva*, the Catholick *Cantons* themselves for reasons of State, and that they may not by losing that barrier expose their Liberty to the discretion of a Conquerour, will in case of need, contribute both men and mony for the assistance of that place.

In the year, 1602. Experience confirmed this; for in the space of few hours great supplies of men hastened in time of danger to *Geneva*: And the *Scalado* hapned about midnight in the bitterest time of Winter, yet next Evening about two thousand men under several Commanders, came from the Neighbouring parts of *Switzerland* to the relief of the City, and about four thousand more were upon the march thither, but the danger being over, they

they were with thanks dismissed. The History of this enterprize deserves some mention.

An account of
the Scalado.

On *Saturday* night the twelfth of *December*, 1602. About midnight, the Forces of *Charles Emmanuel* Duke of *Savoy* attacqued *Geneva* by *Scalado* in this manner.

The Signior *D'Albigni* the Dukes Lieutenant (the Duke in person being come post to *Champey* a Village near to *Geneva*) with twelve hundred men, advanced towards the wall of the City without any noise of Drum or Trumpet, and an hour before midnight began the *Scalado*, making use of three Ladders most artificially made, as may be seen at present in the Arsenal, one Father *Alexander* a *Jesuite* standing at the foot of the middle-most and encouraging all the Soldiers with assurance of indulgence and pardon in name of the Pope, though the enterprize was attempted without the Popes knowledge. Two hundred and fifty were already got into the City before any perceived it; But God Almighty infatuated their Council, seeing they might as easily have brought in above a thousand; and

and cut all the Citizens to peices ; but by their own oversight, or unskilfulness they were discovered three hours before day by a Sentinel from the Tower of the Mint House; the City taking thereupon the Allarm, the bravest and most active Citizens two hours before day put themselves in Armes, and after some hot skirmishes and brisk fighting, about break of day obtained the Victory and beate out the enemy who had the ill luck that their Petarde, (notwithstanding all their diligence) did no execution , seventeen of the Valientest Citizens were killed , and ten wounded in the action, the enemies had fifty four killed, and thirteen taken Prisoners, some of which were wounded by leaping over the walls, the City Canon having broken their Ladders;early next Morning the Council sate to consult what must be done with the thirteen Prisoners, and because the people cried for Justice, they were all condemned to be hanged, though they were not persons of the least quality in *Savoy*, amongst whom were the Barons of *Sonaz*, *Attignac* and *Chaffardon*. The Baron of *Attig-*

nac having a broken Legg was carried to the Gallows in a chair, all of them pretended to be used as Prisoners of War, but the City told them they were traitors, peace breakers, and assassins, and used them accordingly, haveing on *Sunday* the thirteenth of *December* about noon caused them all to be hanged; The bodies of those that were hanged, as well as of those that were killed in the action, were publicly exposed until *Tuesday* the fifteenth of the same month, and then their Heads to the number of sixty seven cut off, and placed upon Poles, and their bodies cast into the *Rone*, according to the Sentence pronounced by the Council of sixty, who because they themselves had confessed that their orders were to kill men women and Children without distinction, and to cast their bodies into the same River, thought it just to do unto them, what they intended to have done to others.

After this, the Peace being broken the *Geneveans* made several incursions into *Savoy*, but in the Month of *July* following, by the Mediation of the
seven

seven neutral *Cantons* of *Switzerland*, and the Authority of the most Christian King, which (next to Providence) had the chief influence on the negotiation, peace was concluded betwixt the Duke of *Savoy* and the States of *Geneva*, notwithstanding which peace, the Duke afterwards left no means unassayed to surprize the City, but all his industry and attempts have been successles.

Wednesday April the 19th. 1609. Signior *della Cambourcier* Lord of *Terrail* was beheaded in the place of *Morlard* opposite to the Harbour, because he had promised the Duke of *Savoy* (as he himself confessed) to assault *Geneva* on the side of the Harbour, for which purpose he came to the City to view and mark out the place.

Combourcier beheaded.

Peter della Batide an ingeneer and complice with *Combourcier* was on the 21st. of *April* hanged in the same place.

Peter De la Batide.

As to wealth, *Geneva* is none of the Richest, though it be Richer at present than it was before the Reformation. It is true some private persons use their utmost endeavours to raise themselves by

by trading in *Germany*, *Italy*, *Holland*, *Switzerland*, and other Neighbouring places, but the number of Merchants is inconsiderable in respect of the artificers and tradesmen.

Bookfellers.

The Trade of Bookfelling is in great esteem here, and there are some Book-fellers, who have great stores and variety of books, especially of such as are prohibited of all sorts, and in all Languages, by reason of the convenience of the Situation of the place, *Geneva* being as it were the centre to *Germany*, *France* and *Italy*.

There are about seven or eight in *Geneva* who trade for above a hundred thousand Crowns a year, some of which are worth so much, but trade not so openly as others do, and above a hundred Families who live handsomely and commoudiously by commerce, but most part of the Towns people are employed in handicraft Trades.

Laws.

Geneva hath its Laws and institutions, by the *Geneveans* called Edicts, taken for most part from the Civil law, and the particular customes of the Country, that have been in practice for two, or three hundred years, but
in

in such cases as are not determined by edicts, they have alwaies recourse to the Civil Law ; these edicts since they were first collected into a body and published, have been reduced into a better forme and contain two parts, the one concerning the Elections of Magistrates, and their duty, and the other relating to the decision of Civil causes:

The publick Revenue of the State *Publick Revenue.* amounts to about one hundred thousand Crowns, but the Subjects are not at all burthened, paying only for maintaining of the Guards, and some small duty for Grinding of their Corn, Importation of Wine, and at present a little voluntary Contribution for the fortifications, so that a man for himself and Family of six persons may pay in all ten Crowns a year ; such as have real estates pay the accustomed tithes, and Merchants the usual duties.

The publick and ordinary expence *Expences.* is considerable, forty thousand Crowns a year not being sufficient to pay the Sallaries of the Counsellors, Ministers, Professors, Regents, Soldiers, and de-
Fray

fray the charges of the publick Fabricks, Arsenal, Warlike provisions and the like; besides many other casual and extraordinary charges that happen daily.

Territory.

The Territory of *Geneva* is as healthfull, and as fruitful, as it is little and narrow: And therefore most part of the *Geneveans* settle their estates in *Savoy* and *France*, and pay the same publick duties as the native subjects of those two Princes do: none of the Neighbouring Princes come near the Territory of *Geneva* for plenty, the *Geneveans* useing all dilligence to supply what it wants in extent, by pains and cultivation; so that it produces Corn, Wine, Turnips, Barly, Hay, and all sorts of Graine, the Fruits it commonly yields, are Nuts, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Almonds, Chesnuts, Apricoks, but very few Figs.

The Air.

The air is good and healthful, being purified by the North-wind that frequently blows there, the winter is not so sharp as in *Germany*, and other Northern Countries, nor the Summer so hot, as in *Italy* and some places of *Dauphiny*, the weather indeed is
some

sometimes excessively hot in the Summer and as cold in the Winter, but that continues but for a few dayes.

In times past the Inhabitants of Geneva have been reckoned dull, not *The nature and temper of the people.* to say, of a silly and blockish Spirit, but at present by their commerce, with Foreigners, they are polished and refined, and not only skilful in their workes, but are become speculative and subtile, managing their affairs so cunningly that it is not easie to over-reach them.

They are very observant and jealous of strangers, especially the inferior people; nevertheless they are respectful and made wellcome, especially such as come to traffick or Sojourne and live in pension among them; in a word they who have mony and afford them occasion of profit, are there as in other places, well esteemed of. *Their jealousy over strangers.*

They are very expert in affairs of State, *Genevans* and know well what measures to take *good Politicians,* with their Neighbours, as they have on many occasions made appear, and certainly if they were not so, they had very often been embroyled with the Duke of Savoy, which they have

hitherto prudently avoided.

*Rigour
against
delin-
quents.*

They were accustomed for a long time to receive and protect all that came and embraced the Reformed Religion, but at present the City being well peopled, they are not so ready to admit of such.

Those who have committed any crime, in any other place had not best flee to *Geneva*, for that City is a cage for such as retreat thither, to avoid punishment; and many who have expected safety, have been so far disappointed, that though they had committed crimes in remote places, yet at the suite of the plaintiffs they have been made prisoners, where they promised themselves all kind of liberty, and afterwards brought to Trial and hanged.

*Soverain-
ty.*

Geneva hath no Soveraign upon earth; and depends upon none but God Almighty, the Senate having the same authority in their state, that the greatest Monarch in the world has in his own dominions and are as careful to preserve it.

Strangers who pass through or Sojourn at pensions in *Geneva*, are kindly

ly received by the Inhabitants, and to gratifie them the Senate does affectionately protect them, causing them to be treated with all imaginable civility, insomuch that offences that in other places would be severely punished, are passed over, and connived at in *Geneva*, for the honour and respects sake, which is shewed there to Gentlemen Travelers.

It is a common but false report in *Religions. Italy*, that Monks, Friers, Priests of the Church of *Rome*, are badly used when they pass through *Geneva*, for they themselves find the contrary in their Travels, and if any man should offer insolence to a Priest, or Frier in that City, he would certainly be punished, nor do the people refuse Charity and lodging to the poor Religious when they demand it.

The rate of pensions for diet, is commonly twelve Crowns a month for the Master, and six for the Servant, but there are inferiour pensions also, to wit, from seaven to eight Crowns a man, and the entertainment according to the price, nevertheless for Gentlemen who expect to be well treated, the

Fishing.

lowest is ten and the highest twelve Crowns a month all the City over: Fishing in the Lake of this City is very considerable both for profit and pleasure, they commonly take trouts of four score pound weight at twelve ounces the pound, and in the middle of the River opposite to the Town preserve their fish alive for use, in two little deal board houses made for that purpose.

In the Summer time it is a very pleasant recreation to go a Fishing here, and both strangers, and Citizens mightily delight in it.

Exercises.

All sorts of exercises are taught in this City, as well as in any other place; there is a good Master for riding the great Horse, and for the first month four Pistols, and three for every month after, he has a Stable very well furnished with Horses; For Fencing, Dancing, Mathematicks, Geography and the Languages, there is choice of Masters also, so that Travellers may Sojourn in this City with as much ease to the purse, and advantage for Education as in most parts of *Europe*.

Inns.

There are many Inns and publick Houses

Houses here; in all of which as a Traveller is of quality, and intends to order his expences, he will find entertainment answerable to the rate he payes.

The Armes of Geneva are a half ^{The Arms of Geneva.} Eagle and Key, the Eagle signifying that the City is Imperial, and the Key, that it hath been an Episcopal See; but the Antient Arms of that City was a Sun, which they still use on a Seal, and has been retained since the time that Geneva (as has been already observed) worshipped Apollo.

The French Post comes hither twice ^{The Posts.} a week, to wit on Monday at ten of the Clock in the morning, and parts on Tuesday at noon, and on Friday in the Morning which parts again in the Evening, the price of a single Letter from Lions to Geneva paying three Solzs.

Twice a week the Messenger or Carrier arrives also, his business is to convey to and fro between Lions and Geneva all sorts of goods, and to conduct Strangers that are pleased to Travel with him, a single person pays him for passage, and entertainment upon

F 4 the

the rode about a Pistol, and for every pound of goods at sixteen ounces the pound tow Solzs.

The *German* Post comes in on *Monday* towards Evening, and goes out on *Tuesday* at the same time. The Letters pay more, or less according to the distance of the place from whence they come.

The Post of *Turin* which brings all the Letters of *Italy*, comes in on *Wednesday* and sets out on *Thursday*, but all Letters that are sent by that Post, must be paid for to *Cambrai*.

Hackney
Horses
and
Coaches.

There is no want of Hackney Horses nor of Messengers, or Vittorins (as they are called) in *Geneva*, the usual hire of a Horse is twenty Solz a day, such as Travel with the Vittorin pay for all charges, at most half a Pistol a day a peace, and if the Company be greater the rates will be less; you may likewise have Hackney Litters at the rate of a Pistol a day less or more, according to the season of the year, or circumstances of the Master. Here are to be had no Hackny Coaches, and there are not above seven or eight persons who keep Coaches in this Town,
Three

Three Faires a year are kept here, *Faires.* to wit on the twenty ninth of *June*, the first of *August*, and the twenty second of *February*; but they are but ordinary Faires, the Trade running chiefly in beasts, especially Horses and Cattel; there is a Magistrate appointed over the first to decide the controversies that may happen; each Fair lasts three dayes, and on the second all the Inhabitants are obliged to wear Swords, the Guards of the City and Gates being for Greater security reinforced that day.

They have two weekly Markets also, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* Mornings, which are frequented by vast numbers of *Savoyards* and *French* from the County of *Gen*, who supply the City with all manner of provisions, and buy from thence what they need in the Countrey.

This is all that can be said concerning the State and Government of *Geneva*, but before we bring this little Treatise to a conclusion, It will not be amiss to take some notice of the *French* Kings late resolution of settling a Resident in that City; Whereby, as he
had

had a probable opportunity of introducing the Mats into that place, so had he a particular design, by making appear that the protection of that Republick belonged to him, to put a stop to the pretention of the *Switzers*, who, (especially those of the Canton of *Bearn*) endeavoured in effect under pretence of Friendship and alliance to skrew themselves into a kind of Authority there; insomuch that upon the least occasion they wrote Letters to the Magistrates of *Geneva* in so imperious a style, that they seemed rather to command than entreat. But the *French* (who of late are seldome asleep when their interest lies at stake, and who pretend to sway or give laws to all *Europe*) having the matter in the wind, thought it convenient to send a Resident to *Geneva*, to the end that by exercising there some little Jurisdiction by which the Law of Nations is allowed to publick Ministers, they might baulk the *Switzers* in their pretensions, and confirm their King sole Protector of that City and Republick.

About the end therefore of the year

1679.

1679, Mounſieur Chanvigny was ſent Reſident to *Geneva*, a man of a low Stature, but hotter temper than well ſuited with his Age of threescore years. This man having a Son in orders, and in expectation of Preferment, that he might curry favour with the Churchmen, and eſpecially the Court of *Rome*, began to exerciſe his charge with extreme violence, inſomuch that not ſatisfied with the allowance of a Chapel in his own Houſe for his private devotion, he wrote Letters all about, inviting the Catholicks in the Neighbourhood at *Geneva* to come publickly to Maſs at his Houſe.

Nor did he ſtop here, but ſollicited all the Curats and Monks in thoſe parts to come and ſay Maſs in *Geneva*, and often employed ſeveral of the Jeſuits of *Horne* to Preach, inviting all the Neighbouring Catholicks to the exerciſe. This was ſo ill reliſhed by the People, that ſome of the rabble caſt off all reſpect due to a Perſon of his Character, ſo that two of them were committed to Priſon, being accuſed for having fired ſome Piſtol-shot within the Court of the ſaid Reſident.

The

The noise of this reaching as far as *Paris*, moved the most Christian King to take information of the matter of Fact, who, thereupon ordered the releasing of the Prisoners, and recalled *Chanvigny* to *Paris*, sending in his place *Montieur du Pré*, a person of very great experience, as the offices which he hath discharged hath sufficiently made appear: And the truth is, this Gentleman lives in very good correspondence; both with the Senate and people; and tho he have Mass said in his House, yet it is with such moderation, as in appearance removes all jealousy from the minds of the People, who now begin to be acquainted with the freakishness and inconstancy of Fortune.

FINIS.

*A Catalogue of Books Printed for
William Cademan Bookseller at
the Popes-head in the New-Ex-
change in the Strand.*

Folio.

AN Institution of General History,
or the History of the World,
by *William Howel*, L. L. D. in two
Vol :

Historical Collections, or an exact ac-
count of the proceeding of the four
last Parliaments of *Queen Elizabeth*
of famous Memory.

Pharamond Compleat. English.

Clelia a Romance. English.

Parthenissa Compleat. English.

An Historical Heroick Poem on the
Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of
Ossory, Written by *Elkanah Settle*.

Quarto.

An Historical relation of the first dis-
covery of the Isle of *Madera*.

The Protestant Religion is a sure founda-
tion, &c. by the Right Honour-
able *Charles* Earl of *Derby*.

The

A Catalogue of Books.

The Jesuits Policy to suppress Monarchy, by a Person of Honour.

A warning Peace for the unready in two Visitation Sermons at *Preston*. by *Seib Bushel*, D. D.

The great Efficacy and necessity of good Examples, especially in the Clergy; in a Visitation Sermon at *Guilford*. by *Thomas Duncomb*, D. D.

A Sermon Preached before the King, by *Miles Barne*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

A Sermon Preached at the Assises at *Lancaster*, by *Henry Pigot*, B. D.

Gods Revenge against Murther, demonstrated in the Persecution of *Henry Symbal* and *William Jones*, Executed for the Murthering Sir *Richard Sandford*.

Plays in Quarto.

The Rivalls, a Comedy.

Catalines Conspiracy.

Island Princess.

Flora's Vagaries.

Town Shits.

Citizen turned Gentleman.

Morning Ramble.

Macbeth.

A Catalogue of Books.

Cambyfes
Empress of *Morocco*.
Conquest of *China*.
Herod and *Mariamne*
Notes on *Morocco*.
Ibrahim.
Love and Revenge.
Pastor Fido.
Pope *Jean*.
Fatal Love or forc't inconstancy.
Careless Lovers.
English Princess.
Reformation.
Spanish Rogue.
Marcelia.
The Mall.
Rehearsal.
Mock Tempest,
Dumb Lady.
Gentleman Dancing Master.
Alcibiades.
Dutch Lovers.
Pysoes Conspiracy.
Siege of Memphis.
Rival Kings,
Constant Nymph.
Wrangling Lover.
Tom Essence.
French Conjuror,

Wits

A Catalogue of Books.

Wits Led by the Nose.

Counterfeit Bridgroom.

Tunbridge Wells.

Conspiracy or Change of Government.

Revenge or a Match in *Newgate*.

Octavo and Twelves.

The Spanish History, or the differences that hapned in the Court of *Spain* between Don *John* of *Austria* and Cardinal *Nitard*, with all the Letters and the Politick Discourses relating to those Affairs.

Reflections upon Ancient and modern Philosophy.

The English Princess or the Duchess Queen. A pleasant Novel.

Court-songs and Poems, being an exact Collection.

The Temple of Death, with other Poems, by a person of honour.

Hogan Moganides, or the Dutch Hudibras.

Liquor Alcahest, or the Immortal Dissolvert of Paracelsus and Helmont.

Philosophical Essay, or the history of Putrifaction by Dr. *Sherly*.

FINIS. *Ey and.*

